

CENSUS



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Attending College a Must for Careers in Professions

Percent of employed persons, 25 to 64 years old who attended college, by occupation: March 1995

Professional specialty	94%
Technicians and related support	79%
Executive, administrative, and managerial	77%
Sales	60%
Administrative support, including clerical	55%
Other service	37%
Precision production, craft, and repair	36%
Farming, forestry, and fishing	31%
Transportation and material moving	30%
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24%
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23%
Private household	20%

Note: Professional specialty occupations include, for example, engineers, physicians, teachers, and lawyers.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1995*, Series P20-489.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Colorado – High Elevation and Highly Educated

Educational attainment, State figures on page 10.

If you visit Colorado, you'll experience more than just a "Rocky Mountain high." You will encounter what might be the Nation's most highly educated population.

This finding comes from a recent Census Bureau report, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1995*.

The report and supplemental tables profile attainment according to characteristics such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, region, State, labor force status, and occupation. It also examines the relationship between attainment and earnings. The supplemental tables have data for metro areas.

According to the report, four States (Alaska, Washington, Colorado, and Utah) were tied for the honor of having the highest percentage of adults who had earned at least a high school diploma.

Meanwhile, the District of Columbia had the highest proportion with a bachelor's degree or more (38 percent), followed by four States tied for second place (Colorado, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont).

The only State to rank in the top four in the high school completion category *and* in the top five in bachelor's completion was Colorado: 91 percent of its residents aged 25 and over were high school graduates and 33 percent had a bachelor's.

The three States sharing first place with Colorado in the high school completion rate also were located in the West. So it's not surprising that the West had a higher high school completion rate than any other region (83 percent). It also was statistically tied with the Northeast for the distinction of being the region with the highest bachelor's completion rate (24 percent and 26 percent, respectively).

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You Still Can't Just Dial Up!

In this day of online surfing, ISDN, call waiting, and cellular phones, it's hard to imagine that not everyone has a phone at home. In 1990, 5 percent of U.S. households did not have a phone; in some States, 10 percent were phoneless.

Still we've come a long way in 30 years. The 1960 census showed that more than one-fifth of U.S. households had no phone. In several States, more than 40 percent were phoneless; in one State (Mississippi), more than half the households had no phone.

Housing analyst Bob Bonnette has written short, simple narratives on various aspects of housing in this century as seen through the census of housing.

One – on crowding – is shown on page 7. Others deal with sewage disposal, homeownership, plumbing,

source of water, units in structure, and vacation homes.

You can access them via our Web site (www.census.gov/). Click on "Subjects A-Z," "Housing Statistics," and "Historical Tables From the Housing Censuses."

For more information, contact Bob Bonnette, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8553).

How Should We Measure Poverty?

This thorny question is one of great concern to the Nation – and to the Census Bureau. Learn how we define poverty and what current research at the Bureau says on this topic by accessing our Web site (www.census.gov/). Under "New on the Site" and "Poverty Measurement," you'll find several research papers that grapple with this question.

Census and You

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Income Up, Poverty Down

State figures, page 4

Results from the March 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS) show that the Nation's households saw their income climb last year for the first time in 6 years.

Median household income reached \$34,076 in 1995, up 3 percent from the 1994 inflation-adjusted amount of \$33,178. You can study the results in print or via the Web.

"The increase was pretty broad-based, covering both family and nonfamily households," notes Dan Weinberg, chief of our Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "This is the first time since these distinctions were made in 1980 that an increase in median income has occurred for all types of households."

Meanwhile, for the second year in a row, both the number of poor and the poverty rate declined. In 1995, 36.4 million people, or 13.8 percent of the population, were below the poverty level, down from 38.1 million (14.5 percent) in 1994.

Poverty rates declined for children, the elderly, and working-age persons, but remained highest for children, at 20.8 percent. And, for the first time, they were lowest for the elderly (10.5 percent compared with 11.4 percent for working-age persons).

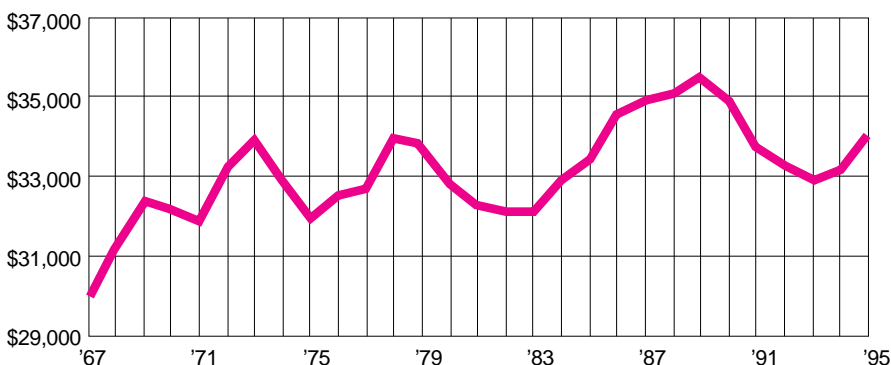
In 1995, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$15,569.

These data were released in September in a pair of reports:

- *Money Income in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-193 (stock number 803-005-30040-4; \$8).

Household Income Climbs Significantly for the First Time Since '89

Median household income: 1967-95
(1995 dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Money Income in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-193.

- *Poverty in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-194 (stock number 803-005-30041-2; \$7).

You can order them from the U.S. Government Printing Office or obtain them from our Web site (www.census.gov).

The statistics, presented for households, families, and persons, are shown by characteristics such as race, Hispanic origin, nativity, family type, work experience, metro/nonmetro residence, region, and State.

The official income and poverty estimates are based solely on pretax money income and do not include the value of noncash benefits. The reports do, however, show the impact of taxes and selected noncash benefits on the estimates.

The reports present the first-ever Census Bureau estimates of income and poverty for immigrants. They show that naturalized citizens had a lower poverty rate in 1995 (11 percent) than either foreign-born non-citizens (28 percent) or the native-born (13 percent).

Released at the same time as the income and poverty reports was *Health Insurance Coverage: 1995*, Series P60-195 (available free from Customer Services).

It shows that 40.6 million Americans – 15.4 percent of the population – were without health insurance coverage the entire 1995 calendar year. Both the number and rate were unchanged from the previous year. The proportion of poor people without

Continued on page 4

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Income and Poverty

Continued from page 3

coverage (30.2 percent) was double the rate for all persons.

All three reports are found in their entirety on our Web site (www.census.gov). Select "Market Place," "Subscription Service," "Member's Entrance," and "Publication Titles Listing."

You'll find the reports under the heading titled "Income and Poverty." Also on the site (under the "News" button) are a press release summarizing the findings and the text of Dan Weinberg's speech on the results.

Analysts doing more extensive research can get microdata from the March 1996 CPS on CD-ROM or computer tape or access them via FERRET on our Web site (www.census.gov), then click on "Access Tools" and "FERRET").

CPS microdata are individual records of each household's responses to the survey questions, with identifying information (names and addresses) removed to protect the respondents' confidentiality. Researchers can use this data to construct tabulations that fit their own needs.

The *March 1996 Annual Demographic File* can be ordered from Customer Services (301-457-4100) on either tape or CD for \$250. The data on FERRET are free at this time. Later this year, we will release a CD that contains the *March 1996 Annual Demographic File*, unpublished tables, and tables presenting historical income and poverty data.

For further information, call the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8576).

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage — State by State

Median household income, percent of persons in poverty, and number and percent of persons not covered by health insurance, by State, with standard errors (S.E.)

State	Median income		Poverty rate		No coverage			
	3-year average	S.E.	3-year average	S.E.	No. (thous.)	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
United States	\$32,527	114	14.5%	0.16	40,582	436	15.4%	0.2
Alabama	26,804	954	18.0	1.4	595	54	13.5	1.1
Alaska	46,628	1,219	8.8	1.0	79	8	12.5	1.1
Arizona	31,740	767	15.8	1.3	885	64	20.4	1.3
Arkansas	25,467	668	16.7	1.4	454	36	17.9	1.3
California	36,426	474	17.6	0.5	6,601	199	20.6	0.6
Colorado	38,662	1,079	9.2	1.1	564	50	14.8	1.2
Connecticut	41,394	1,313	9.7	1.3	289	37	8.8	1.1
Delaware	36,618	947	9.6	1.2	112	11	15.7	1.4
District of Columbia	30,171	966	23.3	1.8	96	9	17.3	1.4
Florida	29,993	468	16.3	0.7	2,628	110	18.3	0.7
Georgia	33,284	831	13.2	1.2	1,301	93	17.9	1.2
Hawaii	43,766	1,367	9.0	1.1	106	13	8.9	1.1
Idaho	32,604	894	13.2	1.2	161	14	14.0	1.2
Illinois	36,267	593	12.8	0.7	1,294	79	11.0	0.6
Indiana	31,040	907	11.8	1.2	716	69	12.6	1.1
Iowa	33,255	849	11.1	1.2	327	33	11.3	1.1
Kansas	30,288	756	12.9	1.2	316	31	12.4	1.2
Kentucky	27,622	779	17.9	1.4	567	50	14.6	1.2
Louisiana	27,368	918	23.9	1.6	885	64	20.5	1.3
Maine	31,324	924	12.0	1.3	166	17	13.5	1.3
Maryland	41,157	1,030	10.2	1.2	783	72	15.3	1.3
Massachusetts	39,771	834	10.5	0.7	671	51	11.1	0.8
Michigan	35,719	562	13.9	0.7	938	65	9.7	0.6
Minnesota	36,018	1,069	10.8	1.2	370	44	8.0	0.9
Mississippi	25,354	714	22.7	1.5	531	40	19.7	1.3
Missouri	32,040	1,027	13.7	1.3	756	71	14.6	1.3
Montana	28,029	803	13.9	1.2	111	10	12.7	1.1
Nebraska	32,779	750	9.6	1.1	149	17	9.0	1.0
Nevada	36,915	955	10.7	1.1	292	25	18.7	1.4
New Hampshire	38,485	1,212	7.6	1.1	114	14	10.0	1.2
New Jersey	43,372	824	9.3	0.6	1,121	66	14.2	0.8
New Mexico	27,293	818	21.3	1.4	463	30	25.6	1.4
New York	33,087	414	16.6	0.6	2,779	108	15.2	0.5
North Carolina	31,114	527	13.7	0.7	996	67	14.3	0.9
North Dakota	29,275	756	11.2	1.1	53	6	8.3	1.0
Ohio	33,565	530	12.9	0.7	1,336	81	11.9	0.7
Oklahoma	27,254	879	17.9	1.4	615	46	19.2	1.3
Oregon	34,557	782	11.6	1.3	403	41	12.5	1.2
Pennsylvania	33,396	485	12.6	0.7	1,195	74	9.9	0.6
Rhode Island	34,511	1,014	10.7	1.3	124	13	12.9	1.3
South Carolina	29,080	839	17.5	1.3	546	51	14.6	1.3
South Dakota	29,802	920	14.4	1.2	67	7	9.4	1.0
Tennessee	28,313	751	16.6	1.3	814	72	14.8	1.2
Texas	31,321	457	18.0	0.7	4,615	162	24.5	0.8
Utah	36,984	773	9.0	1.0	235	22	11.7	1.0
Vermont	34,468	1,027	9.3	1.2	79	8	13.2	1.3
Virginia	37,787	1,038	10.2	1.0	862	78	13.5	1.1
Washington	35,885	851	12.1	1.2	676	69	12.4	1.2
West Virginia	24,253	750	19.2	1.5	276	23	15.3	1.2
Wisconsin	36,950	940	10.0	1.1	391	48	7.3	0.9
Wyoming	32,220	1,031	11.6	1.3	77	7	15.9	1.3

Note: Using 2-year moving averages comparing 1993-94 and 1994-95, nine States (AR, KY, LA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, WV, and WI) had drops in their poverty rates, while New Mexico showed an increase. Meanwhile, real median household income increased for 11 States (CO, IL, IA, KY, ME, MS, MO, PA, TN, TX, and WI), while the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia showed no change.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Money Income in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-193, *Poverty in the United States: 1995*, Series P60-194, and *Health Insurance Coverage: 1995*, Series P60-195.

All Roads Still Lead South and West

Recent Census Bureau projections show that the Nation's population growth over the next 30 years will be concentrated in a handful of States in the South and West.

California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Washington, Arizona, and North Carolina are expected to each gain more than 2 million people between 1995 and 2025. Combined, these seven States, which now comprise about one-third of the Nation's population, would account for nearly 60 percent of the country's population increase over this period.

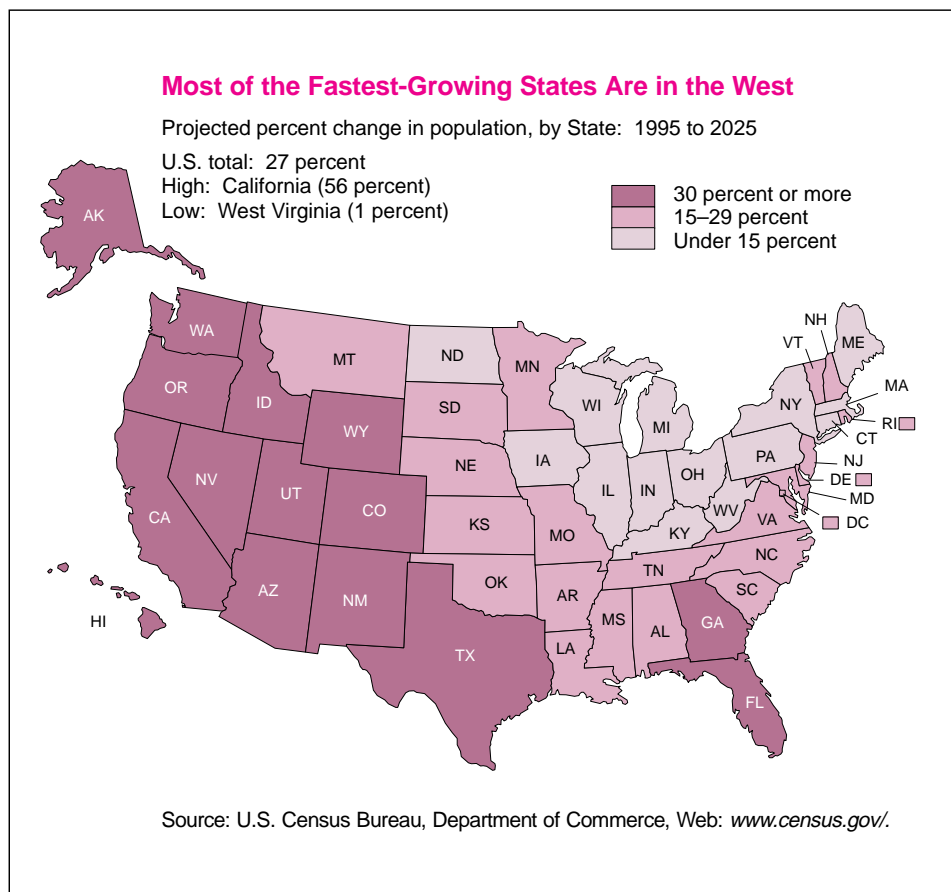
These projections can be found in a new report, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025," available in print, on diskette, or online. It provides projections for eight separate race/ethnic groups (the non-Hispanic totals are a first here).

It shows precisely how fertility, mortality, immigration, and interstate migration are expected to contribute to each State's population change.

The report presents two different projections series – preferred and alternative – which differ only in their internal migration assumptions. Unless otherwise indicated, the discussion in the report refers to the preferred series.

"Florida, Here We Come?"

Perhaps "California, here we come!," the famous cry uttered by countless numbers of Americans over the years, should be modified to "Florida, here we come!" The



Sunshine State is projected to gain nearly 4 million people over the 30-year period through net internal migration – that is, the difference between the number of people moving in from and out to other States. Florida's total would be more than twice that of Texas, the State with the next-highest total.

The flood of migrants from other States will help boost Florida past New York and into third place in population after 2015. California is expected to remain in first and Texas in second throughout the 1995-2025 period.

While Florida will be gaining lots of people from other States, California will be losing them. The Golden State's expected net loss of more than 4 million internal migrants would rank second only to New York's 5 million.

How can California still rank first in overall growth?

California Still Growing

California's total population is projected to leap by 18 million over this period – by far the Nation's largest gain. That's because the State's

Continued on page 6

California Will Add Far More Hispanics and Asians Than Any Other State

States with the largest projected population gains, by race and Hispanic origin: 1995 to 2025

	Population increase (Thous.)
White, non-Hispanic	
Florida	2,186
Texas	1,610
Washington	1,323
North Carolina	1,289
Georgia	1,052

Black, non-Hispanic

Georgia	1,287
Texas	1,277
Florida	1,104
Maryland	695
Virginia	646

Asian and Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic

California	5,184
New York	982
New Jersey	603
Texas	498
Hawaii	475

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, non-Hispanic

New Mexico	116
Oklahoma	106
Arizona	76
Washington	48
Minnesota	46

Hispanic origin

California	12,025
Texas	5,056
Florida	2,990
New York	1,766
Arizona	1,198

Note: Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, PPL-47, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025."

Any Day Now!

The 1996 *Statistical Abstract of the United States* is due any day. Call Customer Services (301-457-4100) for ordering information.

California Will Be Tops in Growth

Continued from page 5

projected loss of people through interstate migration should be more than offset by the expected 14 million it will add via natural increase (births minus deaths) and the 9 million it should gain through international migration.

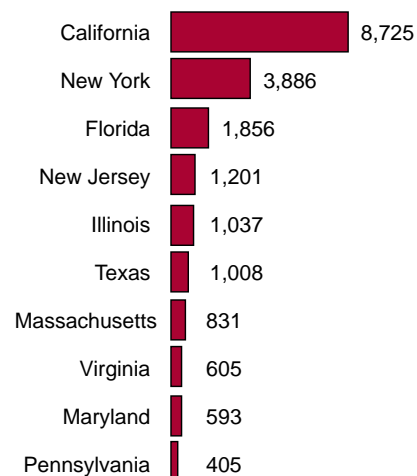
Both are easily the Nation's highest totals. This massive population gain would boost California's share of the Nation's population from 12 percent in 1995 to 15 percent in 2025.

You may order PPL-47, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025," from our Population Division (call 301-457-2422 for price). It has an analysis detailing expected trends, information on methodology, and detailed tables.

Tables that are even more detailed are available on diskette (PE-45) from our Population Division (301-457-2422). Our Web site (www.census.gov) contains the very detailed tables found on diskette, plus 50 separate

Coming to America

States projected to add the largest number of immigrants: 1995 to 2025 (thous.)



U.S. total = 24.7 million

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web (www.census.gov).

analyses detailing expected trends – one for each State. Go to "Subjects A-Z" and click on "Population Projections." Shown on the diskette and on the Web are data for single years.

For more information on the statistics, contact Paul Campbell, Population Division (301-457-2428).

World Population Boom to Continue

Despite the continuing drop in the rate of population increase, the number of people living in the world is expected to continue to grow rapidly well into the next century.

Census Bureau projections show that about 75 million people will be added to the world's population each year during the next 25 years, not down much from the approximately 80-85 million added yearly from the mid-1980's to the mid-1990's.

Consequently, world population, which has more than doubled in the last 40 years to an estimated 5.8 billion today, is projected to reach 7.6 billion in the year 2020. Today's less developed countries will account for 95 percent of the 1.8 billion persons added over the next quarter-century.

These and more statistics can be found in the *World Population Profile* available in print and via the Web (see page 9).

“Gimme Some Room!”

In 1990, 4.9 percent of our homes were considered crowded; that is, they had more than one person per room. However, this was a small increase since 1980 (4.5 percent) – the only time a rise had been recorded since the first census of housing in 1940, when 1 in 5 homes were crowded.

Crowded homes in 1940 were largely concentrated in southern States; this had changed by 1990, when only about one-third of all crowded homes then were found in the rural south. By 1990, crowding had become common in a few big urban centers – over one-fourth of all crowded units nationally were located in four metropolitan areas (Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York).

As an illustration, compare Alabama and California over the decades. In 1940, the rate in Alabama was at about 40 percent (twice the national rate), while California had a crowding rate of 13 percent, far below the national rate. The two States had switched by 1990. The rate for Alabama had come down below the national average, while the incidence of crowding in California stood at 12 percent – not much different than 1940!

Severely crowded units (those with more than 1.5 persons per room) follow a similar trend.

Source: Census of Housing.

Contact: Bob Bonnette, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8553).

Finding Elbow Room

Number and percent of crowded and severely crowded housing units: 1990

	Occupied housing units	Crowded units (1.01 or more)		Severely crowded (1.51 or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	91,947,410	4,548,799	4.9	1,911,867	2.1
Alabama	1,506,790	52,927	3.5	13,786	0.9
Alaska	188,915	16,201	8.6	7,284	3.9
Arizona	1,368,843	101,636	7.4	46,721	3.4
Arkansas	891,179	33,197	3.7	7,977	0.9
California	10,381,206	1,275,377	12.3	737,247	7.1
Colorado	1,282,489	38,139	3.0	13,500	1.1
Connecticut	1,230,479	28,237	2.3	7,796	0.6
Delaware	247,497	5,624	2.3	1,556	0.6
District of Columbia	249,634	20,587	8.2	11,060	4.4
Florida	5,134,869	297,557	5.8	135,722	2.6
Georgia	2,366,615	95,828	4.0	28,771	1.2
Hawaii	356,267	56,708	15.9	27,810	7.8
Idaho	360,723	15,199	4.2	4,468	1.2
Illinois	4,202,240	166,805	4.0	57,081	1.4
Indiana	2,065,355	45,376	2.2	9,277	0.4
Iowa	1,064,325	16,009	1.5	3,797	0.4
Kansas	944,726	23,690	2.5	6,958	0.7
Kentucky	1,379,782	35,873	2.6	7,150	0.5
Louisiana	1,499,269	89,268	6.0	27,024	1.8
Maine	465,312	7,998	1.7	1,671	0.4
Maryland	1,748,991	53,139	3.0	18,920	1.1
Massachusetts	2,247,110	56,700	2.5	17,970	0.8
Michigan	3,419,331	90,551	2.6	23,813	0.7
Minnesota	1,647,853	34,126	2.1	11,048	0.7
Mississippi	911,374	52,890	5.8	16,116	1.8
Missouri	1,961,206	48,264	2.5	11,158	0.6
Montana	306,163	8,886	2.9	2,462	0.8
Nebraska	602,363	10,512	1.7	2,762	0.5
Nevada	466,297	29,890	6.4	13,353	2.9
New Hampshire	411,186	6,610	1.6	1,213	0.3
New Jersey	2,794,711	108,771	3.9	37,250	1.3
New Mexico	542,709	42,810	7.9	17,644	3.3
New York	6,639,322	431,733	6.5	183,651	2.8
North Carolina	2,517,026	72,635	2.9	16,549	0.7
North Dakota	240,878	4,762	2.0	1,119	0.5
Ohio	4,087,546	71,771	1.8	13,647	0.3
Oklahoma	1,206,135	39,941	3.3	10,432	0.9
Oregon	1,103,313	40,135	3.6	15,086	1.4
Pennsylvania	4,495,966	82,518	1.8	21,800	0.5
Rhode Island	377,977	8,676	2.3	2,323	0.6
South Carolina	1,258,044	51,061	4.1	13,500	1.1
South Dakota	259,034	7,660	3.0	2,466	1.0
Tennessee	1,853,725	50,767	2.7	12,134	0.7
Texas	6,070,937	494,578	8.1	216,949	3.6
Utah	537,273	29,577	5.5	7,728	1.4
Vermont	210,650	3,595	1.7	764	0.4
Virginia	2,291,830	65,042	2.8	20,875	0.9
Washington	1,872,431	72,798	3.9	29,409	1.6
West Virginia	688,557	13,123	1.9	2,115	0.3
Wisconsin	1,822,118	38,340	2.1	9,745	0.5
Wyoming	168,839	4,702	2.8	1,210	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Web (www.census.gov/hhes/housing/census/crowding.html).

Vietnam's Shift Toward Capitalism: Winners and Losers?

In 1986, a decade after the fighting ended, Vietnam began to make the transition from a centrally planned economy to a free market.

The effects of this shift on different parts of the country is the focus of "Vietnam: Subnational Demographic and Socio-Economic Variation," a new study from the Census Bureau's International Programs Center.

The paper demonstrates how the switch has led to increasing economic, health, and educational disparities between poorer parts of the country (concentrated in the former North Vietnam and in rural areas) and more prosperous portions (concentrated in the former South Vietnam and in urban areas).

One indicator of this widening gap is the gross domestic product (GDP). In the early 1990's, the relatively

well-off Southeast region, which is home to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), saw its real GDP grow explosively (an average of 15 percent annually).

Meanwhile, two of the poorest regions, Northern Uplands and North Central, saw real GDP rise only 3 percent per year. (These two regions combined cover most of the territory of the former North Vietnam).

This study by Loraine West is one of several staff papers issued recently by the International Programs Center (IPC), part of our Population Division. IPC staff papers (see box for ordering information) present the results of research on various aspects of the demographics and economics of different countries and regions.

For more information, contact Loraine West (lwest@census.gov; fax: 301-457-3033).

Recent Papers From the International Programs Center

- No. 77. Scientists and Engineers in Australia: 1991. \$5.
- No. 78. Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union: Statistical Materials (a bibliography of materials found in the International Programs Center library). \$15.
- No. 79. Vietnam: Subnational Demographic and Socio-Economic Variation. \$10.
- No. 80. Scientists and Engineers in Singapore: 1990. \$5.
- No. 81. Scientists and Engineers in Japan: 1990. \$5.
- No. 82. Scientists and Engineers in Canada: 1991. \$5.

Ordering and Information

To order a report, send payment to the Census Bureau, P.O. Box 277943, Atlanta, GA 30384-7943. Checks/money orders should be made payable to "Commerce/Census." For a list of publications and a description of services, contact the International Programs Center (ipc@census.gov; fax: 301-457-1539).

Japan's Scientists and Engineers Dependent on OJT

Relatively speaking, scientists and engineers are more plentiful in Japan than in other leading industrial countries, including the United States.

They are typically male, fairly young, and work in either the services, manufacturing, or construction sectors of the economy. And, perhaps surprisingly, slightly more than half lacked a 4-year college degree, which may suggest that Japanese firms place greater emphasis on on-the-job training than on formal education.

"Scientists and Engineers in Japan: 1990," one of the latest staff papers from the International Programs Center (IPC), provides a portrait of this group. Using data collected in the Japanese Population Census, it discusses how these workers are distributed by age, sex, education, specialty, industry, and employment status (i.e., employee, director of company, or self-employed).

This study is one in a series of IPC staff papers (see box, below left).

For more information, contact David Zaslow, the author, of our Population Division's International Programs Center (dzaslow@census.gov; fax: 301-457-3033).

Conference Proceedings

Each year the Census Bureau holds a research conference to give experts the opportunity to hear the latest on various topics. To get the proceedings of the 1996 conference, call 301-457-2308.

India Could Become World's Most Populous Country

If present trends continue, India, now a rather distant second to China in population (950 million compared to 1.2 billion), would become the world's most populous country by 2040, so says the Census Bureau's *World Population Profile: 1996*.

Meanwhile, Nigeria, which now ranks tenth, would move up to fifth in 2020 because its population will nearly double.

These two countries' remarkable growth is due to their continued high fertility and already massive populations.

You can find these statistics and more in *World Population Profile: 1996*, a report from our International Programs Center.

The report presents the Census Bureau's latest estimates and projections of population totals, the number of women of reproductive age, fertility, and life expectancy for each of the world's nations. Data also are provided on topics such as births, deaths, the rate of natural increase, population by age and sex, contraceptive prevalence, and infant and child mortality.

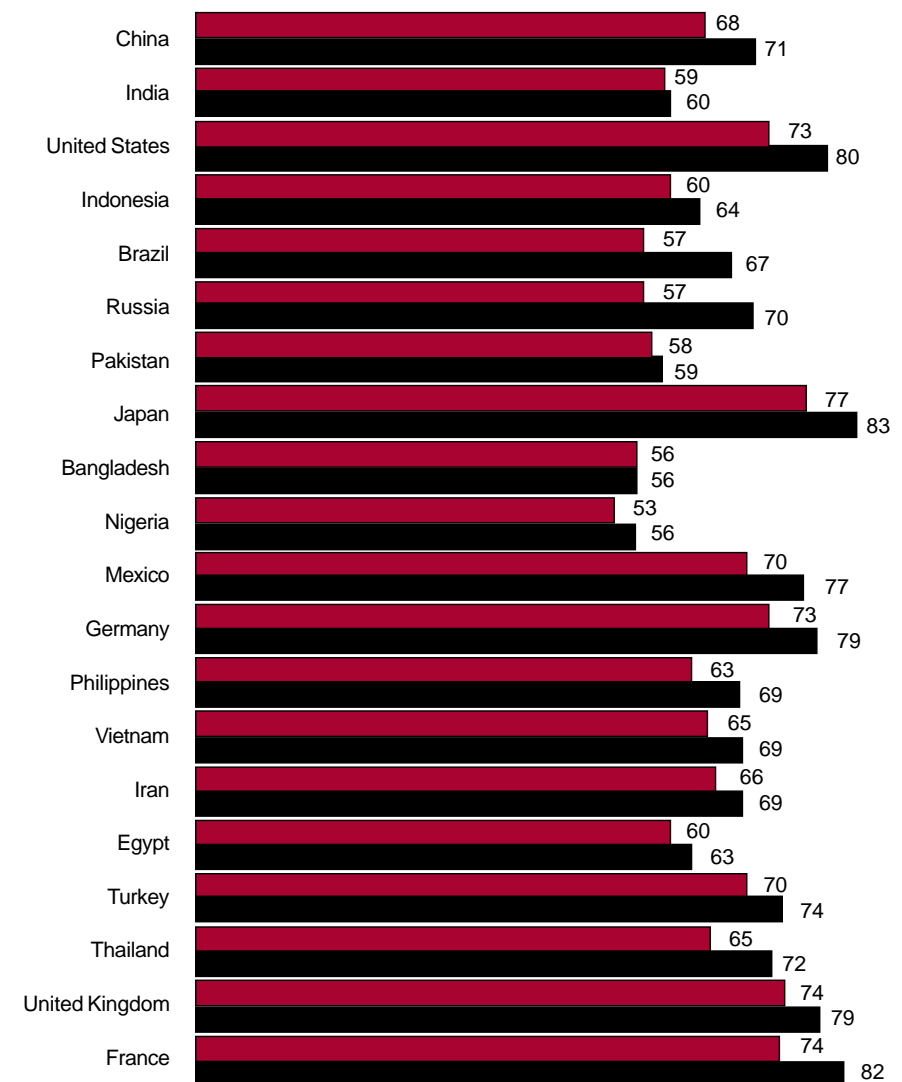
World Population Profile: 1996 may be purchased for \$13 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 003-024-08807-0). It also is available via the Census Bureau's Web site. Access our home page (www.census.gov/) and click on "Market Place" and "Subscription Service."

For more on the report, contact Thomas McDevitt, International Programs Center (301-457-1371).

Among the World's 20 Most Populous Countries, Japan Has the Highest Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth, 20 most populous countries in population order: 1996

Men Women



Highest life expectancy, all countries: Hong Kong (79 years for men, 86 years for women).

Lowest life expectancy, all countries: Malawi and Zambia (36 years for both men and women).

Note: China includes Mainland China and Taiwan.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *World Population Profile: 1996*, Series WP/96.

Diploma Rates — Where Your State Stands

Percent of persons 25 years old and over with at least a high school diploma and with a bachelor's degree or more: March 1995

	High school graduate or more	Standard errors ¹	Bachelor's degree or more	Standard errors ¹		High school graduate or more	Standard errors ¹	Bachelor's degree or more	Standard errors ¹
United States	81.7	0.2	23.0	0.3	Missouri	82.2	2.2	21.9	2.3
Alabama	74.4	2.4	17.3	2.0	Montana	84.7	1.9	22.1	2.2
Alaska	92.1	1.3	25.2	2.2	Nebraska	89.1	1.7	24.1	2.3
Arizona	82.3	2.0	19.1	2.1	Nevada	85.3	1.7	17.4	1.9
Arkansas	76.2	2.3	14.2	1.9	New Hampshire	86.8	2.1	25.8	2.7
California	79.6	.8	24.2	.9	New Jersey	85.4	1.0	27.9	1.3
Colorado	91.3	1.6	33.3	2.6	New Mexico	80.0	2.1	21.4	2.1
Connecticut	85.6	2.2	32.7	2.9	New York	82.5	.8	26.3	.9
Delaware	81.4	2.3	22.9	2.5	North Carolina	76.3	1.1	20.6	1.1
District of Columbia	78.9	2.5	38.2	3.0	North Dakota	81.6	2.1	19.8	2.1
Florida	82.8	1.0	22.1	1.1	Ohio	83.4	1.1	19.7	1.1
Georgia	78.2	2.1	22.7	2.2	Oklahoma	82.6	2.0	19.1	2.1
Hawaii	84.1	2.0	22.6	2.3	Oregon	85.1	2.0	23.0	2.4
Idaho	86.4	1.7	22.1	2.1	Pennsylvania	81.4	1.1	20.5	1.1
Illinois	82.3	1.1	24.6	1.3	Rhode Island	78.9	2.5	27.9	2.7
Indiana	81.6	2.2	16.9	2.1	South Carolina	74.3	2.1	18.2	1.9
Iowa	84.7	1.9	19.7	2.1	South Dakota	83.7	1.8	18.9	2.0
Kansas	86.5	1.9	25.8	2.4	Tennessee	77.4	2.1	17.8	2.0
Kentucky	76.7	2.3	19.3	2.2	Texas	76.2	1.2	22.0	1.1
Louisiana	75.8	2.5	20.1	2.3	Utah	90.2	1.6	24.0	2.4
Maine	86.2	1.9	21.5	2.3	Vermont	87.6	2.0	30.3	2.7
Maryland	82.0	2.1	26.4	2.5	Virginia	82.7	1.8	26.0	2.1
Massachusetts	85.8	1.0	32.6	1.4	Washington	91.4	1.5	26.5	2.3
Michigan	83.7	1.1	20.7	1.2	West Virginia	72.7	2.4	12.7	1.8
Minnesota	88.4	1.8	26.5	2.5	Wisconsin	86.6	1.8	20.6	2.1
Mississippi	76.4	2.3	17.6	2.0	Wyoming	89.3	2.0	21.2	2.6

¹The value of 1.6 times the standard error, added to and subtracted from the estimated percentage, yields the 90-percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, PPL-48. "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1995."

Educational Attainment Levels Reach Record Highs

Continued from page 1

Nationally, 82 percent of adults aged 25 and over had completed high school and 23 percent held a bachelor's degree — the highest rates since the Census Bureau began estimating them nearly 50 years ago. Despite the fact attainment levels for young adults have remained almost unchanged in recent years, levels for the adult population as a whole will continue to rise for quite some time, as younger, more educated age groups replace older, less educated ones.

Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1995, Series P20-489, is available for \$1.75 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 803-005-00091-5).

Our Web site (www.census.gov/) contains not only the report itself, but also a series of 19 detailed supplemental tables. Go to "Subjects A-Z" and click on "Population Topics." These tables, some of which include historical and metro area data, are in printed form (PPL-48, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1995") for \$28 and on diskette (PE-46) for \$20 from the Population Division (301-457-2422).

For more information on the contents of the report and supplemental tables, contact Jennifer Day or Andrea Curry, Population Division (301-457-2464).

Attainment Data for 1996

Check out the Census Bureau's Web site for even more recent educational attainment statistics, based on the March 1996 Current Population Survey. We show the attainment levels for people 25 years old and over.
(www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/educ96cps.dat)

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

			Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Retail:	Sales	Aug.	\$Bil.		205.0	204.7	197.0	0.2	4.1
	Inventory	July	\$Bil.		307.5	304.2	299.6	1.1	2.6
	Inv./sales ratio	July	Ratio		1.50	1.49	1.53	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit		July	\$Bil.		1,163.7	1,156.0	1,047.5	0.7	11.1
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	July	\$Bil.		203.2	198.5	187.6	2.4	8.3
	Inventory	July	\$Bil.		259.4	259.3	251.2	0.1	3.3
	Stock/sales ratio	July	Ratio		1.28	1.31	1.34	(X)	(X)
Construction and Housing					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board				
Residential:	Building permits – AR	Aug.	1,000		1,393	1,457	1,379	-4.4	1.0
	Housing starts – AR	Aug.	1,000		1,525	1,460	1,401	4.5	8.9
	New home sales – AR	Aug.	1,000		832	795	707	4.7	17.7
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	Aug.	Pct.		8.08	8.01	7.75	0.9	4.3
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	Aug.							
	Current dollars		\$Bil.		562.1	556.9	542.3	0.9	3.7
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.		488.1	484.7	480.9	0.7	1.5
Manufacturing					Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board				
Durable goods:	Shipments	Aug.	\$Bil.		168.2	167.8	164.2	0.3	2.5
	New orders	Aug.	\$Bil.		166.8	172.4	164.1	-3.2	1.7
	Unfilled orders	Aug.	\$Bil.		478.6	480.0	434.1	-0.3	10.2
Total goods:	Shipments	Aug.	\$Bil.		312.6	312.4	303.0	0.1	3.2
	Inventories	Aug.	\$Bil.		435.6	434.4	413.1	0.3	5.4
	Inv./ship ratio	Aug.	Ratio		1.39	1.39	1.36	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production		Aug.	1987=100		126.9	126.3	122.9	0.5	3.3
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services					Source: Census Bureau				
Exports of goods and services		July	\$Bil.		67.2	69.7	64.3	-3.6	4.4
Imports of goods and services		July	\$Bil.		78.9	77.9	74.5	1.2	6.0
Trade balance		July	\$Bil.		-11.7	-8.2	-10.1	42.6	16.0
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates					Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury				
Money supply (M1)		Aug.	\$Bil.		1,099	1,109	1,144	-0.9	-3.9
Consumer Price Index – NSA		Aug.	1982-84=100		157.3	157.0	152.9	0.2	2.9
Producer Price Index ¹		Aug.	1982=100		131.4	131.0	127.8	0.3	2.8
Prime rate charged by banks ²		Sept.	Pct.		8.25	8.25	8.75	–	-5.7
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		Sept.	Pct.		5.15	5.09	5.26	1.2	-2.1
Other Principal Indicators					Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Civilian labor force		Sept.	Mil.		134.3	133.9	132.6	0.3	1.3
Unemployment rate		Sept.	Rate		5.2	5.1	5.6	2.0	-7.1
Index of leading indicators		Aug.	1987=100		103.3	103.1	101.2	0.2	2.1
Personal income – AR		Aug.	\$Bil.		6,502	6,466	6,139	0.6	5.9
					Qtr. 2 1996	Qtr.1 1996	Percent change ³		
Chained (1992) dollars:									
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.		6,893	6,814	4.82		
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.		4,688	4,649	3.4		
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.		1,039	1,012	11.1		

– Represents zero. AR – Annual rate. NSA – Not seasonally adjusted. X – Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.

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“Want a Ride?”

“No Thanks,” Say Most Commuters

In 1990, 73 percent of Americans not only drove to work, but drove alone – up from 64 percent in 1980.

These and other facts about our commuting patterns are found in a new Census Questionnaire Content bulletin, *Place of Work and Journey to Work* (CQC-21). This series of bulletins, titled, “We asked...You told us,” presents information about a question or group of questions asked in the 1990 census.

In 1990, commuters in the United States spent an average of 22.4 minutes getting from home to work. Most left home between 6-9 a.m. More people in the New York City

metro area used public transportation than anywhere else (47 percent). Around three-fourths of all workers worked in the same county in which they lived; a fifth worked outside their home county, and 3 percent worked outside their home State.

Upcoming bulletins focus on *Income in 1989* and *Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker*.

For more information on this series, call Karen Mills, Decennial Management Division (301-457-3953).

For a free copy of any of the bulletins or a listing of available bulletins, call Customer Services (301-457-4100).

One-Fifth of Real Estate Agents and Brokers Are Part-Timers

The Nation had 578,899 licensed real estate agents and brokers working out of 52,818 offices in 1992. About 20 percent worked part time. About 97 percent of all agents and brokers work strictly on commissions. These offices generated \$25.8 billion in revenue.

Get more facts in a new report, *1992 Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries, Miscellaneous Subjects*. The report is sold for \$10 by Customer Services (see page 2). It's also on our Web site (www.census.gov/). Look under “Market Place” in our subscription service.

For more information on the data, contact Sidney Marcus, Services Division (301-457-2824).